

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 70.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836.

[PRICE 6D.]

MINERALS, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—TO BE LET, on moderate terms, a VEIN OF COAL, lying under about seventy acres of mountain land, within the distance of half a mile from the Blaenarvon Iron-Works; together with the VEINS OF IRON ORE, called the "Bottom Veins," which lie also under several acres of the same land, and may be gotten by open or "patch work."

The Iron and Coal are an easy distance from the Brecknock and Aberavenny Canal, near Llanellan, to which they may be conveyed by a tramroad and inclined plane, or by a branch tramroad, to join the Monmouthshire Canal Company's Tramroad, leading from the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontypool to the Blaenarvon Iron-Works.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Baker, Hodgson, and Baker, Solicitors, 52, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, or to Mr. W. Lewisell, Mineral Surveyor, Abercarn, near Newport, Monmouthshire; if by letter, post-paid.

CAPITAL LEAD MINES.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, to responsible Adventurers, the well-known LEAD MINES, called the

TY 128 WORKS, situated on the Fennett Estate, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, in the county of Montgomery, together with an extensive liberty of raising Ore on the same estate. The Works adjoin a capital road leading to the port of Derwenha, near Machynlleth, which affords every facility for shipping the Ore at a moderate expense.

To stirring and active adventurers, and more especially the scientific (according to the report of an experienced miner, who has just finished his survey of the interior of the works), the most prosperous results must ensue. The Ore is of a most superior quality, and in great abundance. It produces, according to a certificate furnished by the Assay Office, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London, 14 cwt. 2 grs. 7 lbs. of good Lead in a ton of Ore, and 12 or 10 dwts. of fine Silver in a ton of Lead. The Estate, and more especially the tract of land in question, is well known to contain great quantities of Ore, and from the course of the Vein, which runs along the side of a dingle, and near the surface, the best facility is afforded for driving levels. The Work has hitherto been under the management of persons who were not capable of carrying on the concern with advantage to themselves or the proprietor.

For particulars apply to Mr. William Hughes, solicitor, Machynlleth, who is authorised by Sir John Conroy to let the same upon lease.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious means of BLASTING ROCKS in Mines, Quarries, and Submarine Operations. Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Scrip-holders, held at the Company's Office on the 1st inst., it was unanimously resolved—

That upon those shares on which the Fifth and Sixth Instalments of Five Shillings each remain unpaid, the said Instalments may be received until the 2d of January, 1837, and that such shares on which the said Instalments shall then remain unpaid, will be deemed definitely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. 7, Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 22. JOHN GRANT, Secretary.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are requested to take Notice, that the period allowed for the payment of the Sixth Instalment of Five Shillings per share, expired on the 1st of December, and that the Directors will be under the necessity of declaring FORFEITURE of all shares on which the said Call shall not be paid, at the office of the Company, on or before the 10th January, 1837, in virtue of the following clause, endorsed on the back of the scrip shares:—

"In the event of the non-payment of any one of the instalments, within thirty days after the expiration of the period fixed by public advertisement, the bearer hereof voluntarily forfeits and relinquishes to, and for the benefit of, the remaining Shareholders, all and every advantage derivable, or hereafter to be derived, from these shares. The shares so forfeited to be either re-issued or cancelled, at the discretion of the Directors. By order of the Board, 31, Lombard-street Chambers, Dec. 23. NATH. MIDWINTER, Secretary.

COMBAMARTIN AND NORTH DEVON SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINES.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that at a Meeting of the Directors, held on the Mine on the 6th inst., a FURTHER CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was made, to be paid into the National Provincial Bank of England, or the West of England and South Wales District Bank, both at Barnstaple, on or before the 6th day of January, 1837. Combmartin, Dec. 8. WILLIAM NEWTON, Sec.

EAST WHEAL JEWEL MINE.—In the parish of Creed, St. Austell, Cornwall. The holders of Scrip Certificates in the above Mine, on which the November Call has not been paid, are hereby informed, that unless the said Call, together with all back calls, be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at Devonport or St. Austell, within Twenty-one days from the date hereof, they will be declared FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

No Call will be required for the ensuing month, the Tin now about to be returned being more than sufficient to defray all the costs of the present workings. By order of the Directors, St. Austell, Dec. 21. J. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

MINAS GERAES MINING COMPANY.—The holders of shares in this Company are reminded that unless the Third Instalment of Two Pounds per share, which became due on the 18th inst., be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., on or before the 2d day of January, 1837, the shares so in default will be sold. Minas Geraes Office, 6, Tokenhouse-yard, Dec. 23. JOHN LUCKOMBE, Secretary.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—The First DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share on the first created shares in the Mexican and South American Company, will be paid at the office, as below, on or after the 9th of January next, between the hours of Eleven and Three. Forms for claiming the Dividend may be obtained by the shareholders on application at the office. H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec. 10, New Broad-street-mews, Dec. 15. **ESARTU.**—In the advertisement of this Company inserted on the 17th, for "on and before the 9th of January," read "on or after the 9th of January."

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that if the Instalment of Ten Shillings per share, fixed at the Special General Meeting of the Scrip-holders, held on the 21st ult., be not paid on or before the 10th January next, a Special General Meeting will be immediately convened for the consideration of declaring them FORFEITED. 13, Lombard-street Chambers, Dec. 23. W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.—The General HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1837, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee, 1, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, Dec. 12. M. BAYLIS, Clerk.

TRELEIGH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Mine give notice, that all shares upon which the CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, due the 1st of September, shall not be paid on or before the 31st day of December inst., will be declared FORFEITED, according to the regulations indorsed upon the scrip certificates. By order of the Board, December 8. J. BAWDEN, Secretary.

WHEAL CARNE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Adventurers in the above Mine will be held at the OLD PACK HORSE INN, St. Blazey, on Monday, the 2d of January, 1837, and at POOL the following day. All who have not paid up their arrears are requested to do so within Twenty-one days from the date hereof, or their shares FORFEITED, and sold by Public Auction. Dec. 21. MICHAEL ROBERTS, Secretary.

WHEAL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is now made on the Scrip of the above Company, to be paid within Thirty Days from the 29th of November instant (that is, on or before the 26th of December next), either to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, of 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to Mr. Henry Grylls, of Redruth, Cornwall, the Secretary of the said Company, who are authorised to enter the payment of such Call on the Scrip. Signed on behalf of the Directors, Dated Redruth, 16th Nov. HENRY GRYLLS, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Directors and Scrip-holders of the above Company, held at Messrs. the London Gazette, Times, Mining Journal, West Briton, and Cornwall Gazette, in the London Gazette, Times, Mining Journal, West Briton, and Cornwall Gazette. Resolved—That the Directors be authorised to receive the First Call on all scrip not yet paid on. Resolved—That all Scrip-holders who shall hereafter neglect to pay the respective Calls made by the Directors, within the time limited on the back of the Scrip, shall be at liberty to redeem the same, on the payment of a fine of 2s. 6d. per scrip, within sixty days after the expiration of the Thirty days; but if the said Call and fine be not paid within that time, such shares shall become absolutely forfeited. The fines to be carried to the credit of the Company. Signed on behalf of the Directors, JOHN F. MAGOR, Chairman.

THE MINING REVIEW,

AND JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and METALLURGY. No. IX.

(FORMING THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW SERIES.) Will be published on the 1st of February, 1837, price 2s. 6d.

The publication of the MINING JOURNAL has, from the nature of the papers which are inserted, and the success attending it, in some degree anticipated the MINING REVIEW, with reference to Mining Companies, as it furnishes weekly the Correspondence from Mines, and the Reports of Public Meetings, while the numerous original articles on Geology and Mineralogy which it contains, have rendered it perfectly original and unique. From this circumstance, it will be apparent that the MINING REVIEW should undergo some change, among which, one that presents itself is that of Price, which will in future be reduced from 6s. to 4s. 6d., while the matter will be more select; a large portion of it comprehending, as heretofore, original papers, and the residue, extracts from the MINING JOURNAL, and from Foreign works, with tabular-matter, &c. The numbers will be accompanied by plates, illustrating the subjects treated on, and although the prices be reduced, the articles will be of equal value with those in the preceding numbers.

The Contents of No. VIII. are the following:— ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—5. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Cara Menes District, Cornwall—3. On Civil and Mining Engineering—4. Schaufli's Hot Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quakerville Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Fay's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equites—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Fulphur—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Boulders—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrences of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platins and Gold of the Uralian Mountains—Triphyma, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydroboracic, a new Mineral—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili—Coins and Medals—Idocrase in the Isle of Byke—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Allanite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chastolite—On the Proof of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swazee—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Ticketings in Cornwall—Production of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c. London. Published by SIMPSON and MARSHALL, and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and such original and interesting scientific intelligence, &c. It is published every Saturday, price Sixpence, and may be had of all newsvendors in towns and country. Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street London.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK. The Provisional Committee of the Middlesex County Bank beg leave to announce to their Shareholders and the Public, that they have FORMED a JUNCTION with the BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK, which will conduce to the interest of the Company, and which they trust will meet with general approval. The St. Marylebone Bank required an establishment in the City, and the Middlesex County Bank one at the West-end, and by this arrangement the objects of both have been effected. A Committee of the Board of Directors will sit daily, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock, at 17, Bucklersbury, to make the arrangements consequent on the Junction. 17, Bucklersbury, Dec. 13.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK. DIRECTORS. Thomas Henry Cooke, Esq., M.P. The Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope. Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart., F.R.S. Thomas Serrell, Esq. Morton Balmanno, Esq. Robert Lowe, Esq. William Henry Burnand, Esq. Christopher Arthur Harris, Esq. Donald Mac Lean, Esq., M.P. Edmund Walker, Esq. Hamilton Wood, Esq. The Directors of the Borough of St. Marylebone Bank beg leave to announce that, in conformity with the foregoing notices, a Committee of the Board will sit daily at 17, Bucklersbury, for the purpose of making the arrangements consequent on the above Junction. By order of the Board, 9, Cavendish-square, Dec. 13. DAVID HANNAY, Manager.

TO ALKALI MANUFACTURERS IN PARTICULAR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, and DRUGGISTS IN GENERAL.—A newly-discovered Vein and Mine of the purest quality of the Carbonate of Barytes is just opened in the neighbourhood of Holywell, in Flintshire, and may be had in any quantity on application to Mr. Samuel Evans, Travellers' Inn, near Holywell. All letters to be post paid.—N.B. The land-transport to Ryddlan is extremely moderate, being only three miles, from thence it may be shipped to any part.

GEOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS.—The second and concluding Part of the Fourth Volume will be published on the 26th inst., containing 280 pages 4to, and twenty-five plates.—Price to Fellows, £1 10s., to the Public £2 2s. Contents:—1. Fitton, on the Strata below the Chalk in the South-East of England, with extensive illustrations by coloured Maps, Views, and sections—2. Bell, on a Fossil Species of Chrysidæ—3. Sedgwick, on the New Red Sandstone in the Basin of the Eden—4. Bykes, on a Portion of the Decan—and 5. Horner, on the Environs of Bonn—Index—List of Presents, &c. Sold at the Apartments of the Society, Somerset House.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near the Church, at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, being now in active progress, is OPEN TO THE PUBLIC EVERY DAY (except Sundays) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admission, One Shilling each. Both Archways are brilliantly lighted with gas, perfectly dry, and the descent is by an easy staircase. Upwards of 120 feet have been added to the length of the Tunnel (which, at the re-commencement of the works, measured 200 feet 6 inches), making above one-half of the projected distance now completed; and the Fromentade in the Visitors' Archway is extended 100 feet beyond the former distance. By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company. N.B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by Omnibus, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross; also by the Woolwich and Greenwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Queenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock; and the Railway Carriages from London Bridge. Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, Dec. 22.

NEW MARINE STEAM-BOILERS.—AT COLLIER'S Improved Patent Steam-Boiler Manufactory, Globe-stairs Docks, Rotherhithe.—The public are respectfully invited to VIEW a PAIR of BOILERS, of 120-horse power, and also a Boiler of 30-horse power, which can be seen generating steam daily, so that the scientific world and all persons interested in steam agency may witness the superior properties of these boilers, a few only of which are here enumerated:— 1. Boilers of 100-horse power will be only ten feet long instead of about twenty-four feet, and will thereby save fourteen feet in length, an entire section of the most valuable part of a vessel, and likewise, from the diminished quantity of iron and water required, above fifteen tons in weight. 2. A ship will be kept perfectly cool, the boilers being surrounded by a jacket, or iron casing, containing a slow circulation of heat, and comfort be given to the passengers and crew, and safety to the vessel, as well as security to the provisions and other merchandise, live stock, &c. 3. A saving will be effected of nearly one-half the fuel. 4. A safety or breathing pipe, which renders these boilers perfectly secure from explosion by expansion or collapse. 5. No incrustation from salt or sedimentous lime takes place.

There are also other important improvements in these boilers; but the foregoing will, it is presumed, show the very great advantages which will be gained by their introduction. The boilers, prior to the great improvements made in them by the inventor, were most successfully employed by the Admiralty, and their superiority certified by the engineer and stokers of the Government vessel. Engineers and boiler-makers are particularly invited to view these boilers, to whom licenses will be granted on liberal terms. Prospectuses and drawings may be had at the manufactory, and also of Mr. John Stevens, Paul's Wharf, 24, Upper Thames-street, together with such further explanation as may be required. N.B.—The manufactory is upon a large spot of ground, commanding 250 feet of water frontage, with a slip and a double dry dock, affording every facility and convenience to vessels of any magnitude.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, That the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased this day, on application made to him in a cause of Vigers and another, versus Lord Audley and others, to order that an INJUNCTION do forthwith issue to restrain the defendants, Joseph Pike, George Pickett, and Richard Warneford, from acting as Directors in the said Company, and interfering or intermeddling in the conduct of management, or in the affairs, or with the property of or in the said undertaking, or possessing, receiving, or disposing of any of the monies, funds, or property thereof, and from preventing or excluding the plaintiffs from having access to and inspecting the books, accounts, letters, papers, and writings of and relating to the said undertaking, or from going in and upon the office and premises and other estates and property of the said undertaking, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the accounts and affairs of the said Company or otherwise. 30, Coleman-street, Dec. 23. FREEMAN and BOTHAMLEY, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WEST CORK MINING COMPANY. We, the undersigned Shareholders in the West Cork Mining Company, do hereby require you forthwith to call a Special General Meeting of the said Company, for the purpose of removing from their office of Directors Mr. Joseph Pike, Mr. George Pickett, and Mr. Richard Warneford, three of the Directors of the said Company, and appointing three others in their stead.—Dated this 10th of November, 1836. Signed by seventy-four persons, holding 1634 out of 2300 *shares* *de* *share*.

(COPY.) West Cork Mining Company's Office, Salvador-house, Dec. 15, 1836. In answer to the Requisition requesting a Special General Meeting of the West Cork Mining Company, for the purpose of removing from their office of Directors Mr. Joseph Pike, Mr. George Pickett, and Mr. Richard Warneford, I am directed to inform you that the Board of Directors decline at present to comply with such Requisition, by reason, amongst others, that the same affords no information of the respective grounds of accusation against these gentlemen. I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant. (Signed) JAMES HAMMON, Chief Clerk. Messrs Freeman and Bothamley.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.—The Committee of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of the 19th of November last, deem it their duty to CAUTION the Public against TAKING, for the present, any SHARE in the NEW CAPITAL of this Company, inasmuch as the suit instituted in the High Court of Chancery by William Bevell Vigers and John Pam Timony, Esquires, against Lord Audley and Joseph Pike, and others, Directors of this Company, operates as a *lis pendens* to affect with notice all persons taking such new shares. On behalf of the Committee, London, Dec. 10. (Signed) H. PATRICK.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The Company's CARRIAGES LEAVE their respective STATIONS every QUARTER of an HOUR, from Eight o'clock in the morning until Eight at night. GEORGE WALTERS, Managing Director.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY FARES.— 1st class carriage 1s. 6d. 2d class ditto 9 " 3d class ditto 6 " Free Tickets (not transferable) may be had at the Company's office, 36, Cornhill:— 1st class carriages 4s. per quarter. 2d class ditto 4 " 3d class ditto 3 " Entrances—Duke-street, London-bridge, and High-street, Deptford. J. F. AKERMAN, Secretary.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF CALL. The Directors having this day resolved to make a CALL of FIVE POUNDS per share on each of the shares in this undertaking, the Proprietors are hereby required to pay the same, on or before Wednesday, the 18th day of January, 1837, to either of the under-mentioned bankers:— Sir James Esdaile, Bart., and Co., London. Messrs. Moss and Co., Liverpool. The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester. Messrs. Beecching and Son, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Wells. Messrs. Wilmshurst and Co., Cranbrook. Messrs. Jemmett and Co., Ashford. Messrs. Fector and Co., and Messrs. Latham and Co., Dover.

The Directors, in making their First Call on the Proprietors, feel it incumbent on them to state, that the course they propose to adopt is so to arrange the execution of the works as to ensure the earliest possible income to the proprietors, and such will, not only in the present, but on all future occasions, be the principle on which their proceedings will be founded. They cannot forbear to observe, that independent of the main line to Dover, the necessary steps have been taken for applications to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, for lines of railway in connexion with the South-Eastern, to Brighton, Lewes, and Newhaven, to Maidstone, to Canterbury, Sandwich, and Ramsgate; and a further extension is contemplated to Rye and Hastings. By order of the Directors, J. S. YEATS, Secretary. South-Eastern Railway Office, 10, Coleman-street, Dec. 6.

GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS. Time fixed for receiving Tenders. The Directors of the above Railway hereby give Notice, that Tuesday, the 26th day of January, 1837, is the last day on which Contractors can inspect the Plans, Specifications, and Conditions (now lying at this office) for the formation and completion of about NINE MILES OF WAY, near the city of Durham, and which comprise some of the principal works on the line. Sealed Tenders for the execution thereof, endorsed "Tender for Works," must be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, on or before that day. Great North of England Railway Office, Darlington, Dec. 17.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—GIBBS' LINE.

By MERSTHAM, REIGATE, and HORSHAM. The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing to the Shareholders and the Public, that having, with their Engineers, directed their careful and anxious attention to the survey of a line from the Croydon Railway to Brighton, which should possess all the necessary requisites of a course to Brighton, as direct as is compatible with the nature of the country—the greatest possible accommodation to the landowners of Surrey and Sussex—easy gradients—conspicuously easy work—convenient terminal depots at Brighton and London—no interference with ornamental property—and accessibility for lateral Railway communications—they have been enabled to lodge the necessary plans, sections, and books of reference, in complete order, of a line possessing these characteristics, and are adopting the other proper measures for proceeding in Parliament, during the next Session, for an Act to make the Railway. The length of the line from Croydon is 44 miles only, and it has no gradient exceeding 14 feet per mile, nor any heavy works which can prevent the Railway being completed within three years.

The plans, sections, and books of reference for a branch from Croydon to Yarmouth, have likewise been lodged with the Clerks of the Peace, to give an opportunity to the Parliamentary Committee of judging how far such a branch is necessary or expedient. In bringing the merits of this line before Parliament, no exertions will be spared by the Directors to have its interests ably protected and advocated, and they look with confidence to a successful issue. By order of the Board, 1, Bank-buildings, Dec. 8. B. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated for making a Railway from London to Norwich and Yarmouth, by Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich. HENRY BOSANQUET, Esq., Chairman. Colonel Sir ROBERT HARVEY, Deputy Chairman. FINAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SCRIP CERTIFICATES. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unregistered Shares in this Company, that the time for exchanging the same for Certificates of Registry under the common seal, is limited to the 14th of January next. No fee chargeable on registration. By order of the Board, 18, Austin-friars, Dec. 14. J. C. ROBERTSON, Secretary. Number of shares registered at this date, 52,360.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Notice is hereby given, that WORKING PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of the following BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, CULVERTS, and other works, will be OPEN FOR INSPECTION at the office of John Beckett, Esq., the Company's Engineer, Whitehall-Quays, from the 26th to the 15th of January next, and also that date at the Company's office, 2, Adelphi-place, New London Bridge, namely:—The Bridge over the River Lea, the Stratford Viaduct, the Mill-pond Bridge, Sten's Mill Bridge, the Abbey River Bridge, the Leytonstone-land Bridge, the Stratford-road Bridge, and all the Culverts between the River Lea and Stratford, with the various necessary works connected with the said constructions respectively. And that the Directors will meet at their said office, 2, Adelphi-place, New London Bridge, on Monday, the 26th of January, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for the execution of the said Bridges, Viaducts, Culverts, and other works, or any of them. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender or Tendere, and will require security for the due performance of those which they may approve of. By order of the Board, J. C. ROBERTSON, Secretary. Company's Temporary Office, 18, Austin-friars, Dec. 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

EAST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held, pursuant to advertisement, at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 20th inst.;

G. HEATHORN, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was far from being numerously attended, a circumstance explained, as we understood, by the majority of the shares being in few hands.

The advertisement having been read from the *Mining Journal*, the CHAIRMAN observed, that the object of the meeting was to receive a report from the directors; as also, one from Captain Vivian, on the state of the mine, and the state of the finances, which were accordingly read by the secretary.

The report of the directors contained but little matter of interest to the shareholders or the public, being confined to a mere narration of the financial affairs of the company, showing that the directors were in advance 288*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, and referring to the report of Captain N. Vivian, dated 14th November, who had been requested to examine and report upon the mine, and stating, that the workings of the mine had been discontinued until the opinion of the proprietors had been taken on the course to be pursued, more especially with respect to the shares in default.

Captain Vivian's report was then read. It stated the set to be one mile in extent in length, comprising several lodes, four only of which, however, were pointed out to him as being the most important. The tin lode could not be seen, in consequence of the water, and a deep adit had been driven by the former adventurers, but the mine had been abandoned sixteen to eighteen years since. The Wheel Brothers lode was about two feet wide, with a kindly appearance for the shallow depth at which it was to be seen. The East Cornwall, or Well lode, had been driven on only about two fathoms, and carried it with some gozann. On the Harborough lode an engine shaft was being sunk, which would intersect that lode at about thirty fathoms, and the Well lode at about eighteen, these two lodes forming different angles in their declination, and which would consequently intersect each other in depth; this shaft had been sunk only a few feet below adit, the cost of ground 7*l.* per fathom. The course which he (Captain Vivian) should recommend would be, to continue the sinking of the engine-shaft, to drive the adit on the Well lode, &c. Taking a general view of the mine, he considered it a fair speculation, but that effectually to try it, 50,000*l.* would be required, and a steam-engine of thirty-six to forty inch cylinder was indispensable; in conclusion, he strongly recommended, that a plan and section of the set should be made, as being of the first importance.

The accounts were then read, comprising on the debit side, first call on 3000 shares, 2500*l.*; less arrears on 1080 shares, 540*l.* 19*s.* 60*d.* On the other side, the amount of expenditure on the mine, from October 1835, to October 1836, both inclusive, was stated at 2072*l.* 14*s.*; law charges, 34*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; engraving, printing, &c., 87*l.* 2*s.*; and expenses of London establishment, 53*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; making in all, 2248*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, or an advance on the part of the directors of 288*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

In reply to a shareholder, the cost of management at the mine was stated to be 10*l.* per month to Mr. Malachy; in addition to which, there was an underground captain and clerk.

There appearing a desire on the part of the meeting to make some observations on the management,

Mr. HARRISON (one of the directors) rose for the purpose of reading a letter he had received from Mr. Malachy, in which that gentleman tendered his resignation, at the same time recommending that a competent person be appointed, and observing, without any desire on his part to dictate, that Captain George Bennett, at present in the service of the company, was well suited; and, moreover, that he held his situation by virtue of an agreement, entered into upon acquiring that part of the set which originally belonged to him, it being a stipulation that he should be employed as agent. Mr. Harrison, in submitting the letter to the meeting, observed, that it had been written at his (Mr. H.'s) express request, he feeling that, there being an unpleasant impression abroad, the best means to avoid a recurrence of it was that pursued by Mr. Malachy in retiring from the management.

Some questions arising whether the letter of resignation should be accepted, the CHAIRMAN asked whether any gentleman present was prepared to recommend any person more qualified than Captain Malachy, on which a shareholder remarked, the real question was, whether his resignation should be accepted or otherwise.

Mr. HARRISON stated, that a large shareholder (holding 600 shares) and who was in arrears, declined paying his call if Mr. Malachy remained in the management. This he felt in fairness the meeting should know.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that he considered the meeting was acting precipitately; he had been always given to understand that the success of the mine depended on Wheel Brothers, which was adjoining; he, therefore, considered, that, as a meeting of the shareholders of that company was announced, this meeting should adjourn until after that of the Wheel Brothers had been held; this he deemed the more necessary, as the report of the directors was a mere common statement, and conveyed no expression of their opinion. He would further beg to observe, that some information should be afforded with reference to the amount subscribed in the first instance (16,000*l.* and upwards), the shares being issued at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per share; at least such was the price paid by him.

CHAIRMAN.—The amount named went for the purchase of the set, which had been taken up by parties, as others had been, and which, when acquired, had been divided into a certain number of shares, for each of which a sum was demanded for the right of working.

Another shareholder (whose name we could not learn), in rising to express the opinion he entertained, observed, that he, in common with others, had paid at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the shares held by him. He considered it to be important, not only to the shareholders, but to the highly respectable and honourable gentlemen in the direction, that an explanation should be afforded. If that 16,000*l.* had been paid for the property, it was only natural to assume, that it was worth something, the necessary conveyance of the property having doubtless been made to the directors in trust for the shareholders, and that they, the directors, previously to paying so large a sum of money for the mine, had caused surveys to be made, and satisfied themselves. He said this much, for it was on the faith of those gentlemen's names he had purchased his shares. The report contained no recommendation, no advice on which the shareholders could act. (CHAIRMAN.—There is Captain Vivian's report.) It was true there was Captain Vivian's report, but he did not profess to be *au fait* at the details of a mining captain's report, as, he doubted not, however, were the directors and the secretary; all he looked for was, the opinions and the recommendation of the directors. The property for which 16,000*l.* had been given, was surely worth something. True, a high price might have been given in times of excitement, but some representations must have been made, some reports and surveys made, to justify even 1000*l.* being paid for the mine. He therefore considered that the directors should lay before the proprietors the statement on which they had purchased the mines: it was, he repeated, due to the shareholders, as well as the directors themselves, that some account should be afforded, and this, he felt confident, from his knowledge of the high character of the directors, would be readily afforded.

Mr. HARRISON.—Had the shareholder who had just addressed the meeting only waited for a few minutes, he would have been in possession of the recommendation and opinions of the directors. It was (Mr. H. continued) the anxious wish of the board of directors that the shareholders should, in the course it might be deemed prudent and determined to pursue, take upon themselves a part of the responsibility, and therefore, the meeting had been convened, that the directors might communicate with the proprietors generally. It was true there was one director opposed to the view which he, with other gentlemen, had taken, and therefore it was that the directors, not being unanimous, rendered it more imperative to pursue the course observed, that of submitting the affairs of the company to a public meeting, and taking their opinion. It was under these circumstances, with every desire on the part of the directors to court enquiry, and aid it in every way in their power, that they now had to propose that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to investigate the accounts, and to employ such persons as they might deem expedient, with the object of ascertaining the chances of success—whose report, if favourable, and recommendations the directors would cheerfully co-operate in carrying into effect. If such report should, on the other hand, be unfavourable, which

however was far from his idea, then let a stop be at once put to a useless and unprofitable expenditure.

Mr. HOWLETT, who we understood to represent a large shareholder, expressed his opinion, that the powers vested in the committee could not be too general; they should have full powers to investigate the affairs of the company from its origin.

Some conversation ensued as to the words of the resolution, and the gentlemen to be appointed to act on the committee, and the suggestions made by several shareholders meeting with the ready concurrence of the directors, to the satisfaction of the meeting, Messrs. Hackett, Wace, W. Hichens, W. F. Medley, Ducroz, Gowan, and J. Hutchinson, were named, any three of whom to be a quorum.

In the course of the proceedings, it being suggested by several shareholders, that Mr. Malachy's letter of resignation should be withdrawn pending the enquiry, such course was adopted by Mr. Harrison, in doing which, that gentleman observed, he did so with the understanding that Mr. Malachy would retire when so required.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman and to the directors for the readiness they had evinced in meeting the shareholders and affording information, the meeting adjourned until the committee shall have made their report.

We cannot but highly commend the course pursued by all parties in this business, and trust the committee will confine their attention to matters they do understand, accounts and vouchers, and leave it to practical men whom they may select, to report upon the mine. We have no reason to doubt but this will be the case—still, when we find charges in accounts of companies, for deputations of gentlemen visiting and reporting on mines, who never before saw a "shaft," and who, in most cases, even on their visit, never saw a "lode," we cannot help expressing our hopes, that there will not be a repetition of the farce in this or any other case.

OLD MOOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of the Adventurers in this Company took place on Friday, the 23d inst., at the offices of the company, Lime-street, pursuant to advertisement.

J. SAUNDERS, Esq., in the chair.

Not being present at the opening of the proceedings, we merely collected that the object being to determine on the dissolution of the company, such intention was expressed by the chairman, the advertisement was read, and certain observations made, it further appearing that Mr. Browne, as solicitor and agent of the Cornish adventurers, was present, holding a certain number of scrip certificates (between 400 and 500), ample for the purpose of effecting the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr. WILKINSON, in rising to address the chairman, observed that it was his wish, as also that of many of the shareholders, that the gentlemen who were Cornish proprietors of shares should afford some reason for the course which they had thought it proper to adopt, inasmuch that entertaining a good opinion of the concern itself, in the absence of any charge as to management, or in any other respect, he must confess he felt that to determine on the dissolution of the company, without any cause being assigned, was doing an injustice not only to the adventurers in London, but to the mine itself.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, observed that the directors had never been favoured with any reason on the part of the Cornish adventurers.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked, that the course pursued by the Cornish adventurers was one which could not be designated otherwise than an attempt or desire to plunder the London adventurers of the property they had acquired. He, however, trusted they would be disappointed in their object; indeed he had been given to understand 1500*l.* had been offered for the property, and which they (the Cornish adventurers) were so anxious to acquire. He should, therefore, with the views that he thus entertained, request the chairman to call on the Cornish adventurers, or their representative, to give their reasons for the course they had thought proper to adopt.

The CHAIRMAN having observed that he had no right to demand, but merely to solicit from Mr. Browne an exposition of his views.

Mr. BROWNE stated that he believed few words or arguments were necessary; the Cornish shareholders had been charged with plundering the out-adventurers—while the very circumstance of their holding a majority of shares, carried with it its own refutation; he, therefore, did not feel called upon to make any reply to the remarks of the shareholder who had just addressed the meeting.

Mr. WILKINSON thereupon moved, that Mr. Browne, having declined to afford any explanation, the meeting do adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Browne, holding as he did a majority of the scrip certificates, could at once negative such a motion, if submitted, and which Mr. Browne expressed his intention of doing (holding triumphantly in his hands the power required for such purpose), at the same time observing, that he was ready to grant the majority to any other party if they were prepared to take his shares at par.

Several shareholders here expressed their opinions strongly as to the conduct of Mr. Browne, accusing that gentleman of treating the matter frivolously, and not attaching to it that importance which they, having embarked their money, were disposed to do, and indeed reflecting much upon that gentleman's conduct.

Mr. BROWNE, in reply, having been attacked by personal observations, felt it imperative on him to remark upon them with a seriousness which he did not intend to have assumed, for throughout the proceedings of the day he believed he had displayed good temper; indeed he could not suppose that the observations which had been made applied to him, until they had become of so personal a nature. The Cornish shareholders' interest, he observed, was equal to, and indeed greater, than that of the London adventurers, consequently any act of theirs must be for the general interest of the adventurers, or in like manner prejudicial to that extent, so that they would be materially affected. He regretted extremely that it was necessary to pursue the course which he had considered to be his duty to adopt, as representing the Cornish shareholders, still he had no other alternative, when the proposition on the part of the Cornish adventurers had been rejected by the directors of the company.

A lengthened conversation ensued, in the course of which the circumstances attending the affair of the Crinnis engine were noticed by the chairman, to which we shall have occasion to refer next week, until which time we must defer further notice of the meeting, being pressed for space on the present occasion. The result of the proceedings was the vote on the part of Mr. Browne, holding a majority of scrip certificates, for the dissolution of the company.

The further proceedings will appear in our next, when we shall be tempted to make some remarks.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Friday, the 23d inst.

B. WOOD, Esq., in the chair.

We regret that the pressure of matter precludes the insertion this week of our report. It is, however, the less important, as involving only the question of the appointment of an extra agent, and the placing the amount required, some 300*l.* to 500*l.* at the disposal of Captain Matthews, the present agent, which latter was, in the end, agreed to. The remarks we intended to make on the absurdity of a long discussion, where a few hundreds are concerned, while thousands are too frequently neglected, will form subject matter for further comment.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet, ushered forth by Mr. Barclay Mounsey, formerly secretary of this Company, which deals too much with £ s. d., as between the directors and himself, (and involving points of honour affecting certain parties towards that gentleman,) to be of that general interest to our readers which would warrant us in noticing it; did we not learn by the preface (from one, he it remembered, who has been some eight or nine years in "the service") that Mr. Oxenford, from the first dawn of the association to the moment of my (Mr. B. M.) quitting it, united in his own person all the real power of the board, for

"He made and unmade; ruled both friends and foes,
Nor dare a living soul his wish oppose."

If this be correct, if that £300,000 has been expended at the "nod" of one gentleman in the direction, who has been, as Mr. B. M. states, "of

facto the board," this is the point to which our attention should be directed, and one to which the proprietors should be alive. As to the dispute between Mr. Mounsey and the directors, we shall not trouble ourselves, it is a personal matter; while we must confess, without some cogent reasons, we think the directors were not justified in the course pursued by them, in thus losing the benefit of the services of their secretary, who must have been (and, according to his statement, was,) save Mr. Oxenford, the only party acquainted with the details of the company. We recommend the proprietors to look to their interests, and we trust the directors will also bear in mind the interests entrusted to their care, and for which they are trustees, by not allowing the management of so large a capital as that embarked in these mines to be vested in one person, whether he be managing-director or secretary.

If Mr. Irving, the chairman, be as innocent of the operations of the company as Mr. Mounsey would lead us to believe, and as we really do (for his character stands too high to be affected by suspicion), we would suggest to that gentleman, either that he should look into the affairs of the company (the responsibility of which is mainly thrown upon him, as chairman), or that he should at once retire from the direction.

DRAPERY COMPANY.

We understand that such is the determination of many of the shareholders not to pay the additional call of 2*l.* per share, to relieve the directors from the responsibility to which they are liable, that it will be necessary to apply to Chancery.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. BUCKLAND'S BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observe in your last number a letter of "Germanicus," in reply to some remarks of mine on his previous communication, and the style and spirit of this composition are such, that it cannot be passed over without notice.

Had I been the original aggressor, I should much have regretted any strong expressions in my former letter, but feeling called upon to undertake the defence of science against an indirect, but not the less dangerous attack upon the part of "Germanicus," it is a matter of perfect unconcern that I have excited the irascibility of that gentleman. He charged the geologists of the present day (by implication too plain to be misunderstood) with irreligion. When the groundless nature of this charge is proved against him, as well as the coincidence between his views and those which centuries ago caused the ever memorable persecution of Galileo by the Inquisition, he asserts ignorance on my part, and what is even more serious, want of "honesty" and "fairness." On these points however, your readers, who have both letters before them, will be best qualified to judge, more especially as regards "honesty," as I shall hereafter have occasion to show.

"Germanicus" asks with great simplicity, why his letter was noticed at all, if considered of so little weight or value; the answer is obvious, an unfounded charge of irreligion, however contemptible in itself, when it obtains wide circulation through the medium of a public print, becomes of importance, and demands immediate refutation, which, did it not appear, some might suppose, could not be furnished. As regards the *Mining Journal*, this argument applies with double force—it is particularly desirable that our practical miners should give more attention to geological facts and phenomena, but can we expect this to be the case, if they have the slightest suspicion that a knowledge of this science is incompatible with man's best interests? These then are the reasons that the letter in question was so promptly answered, a question asked by "Germanicus" with so much affected surprise.

"Germanicus" wishes it to be believed that his letter was criticised with a severity wholly unprovoked by its contents, which (according to him) consist merely of a few questions on a book written by a dignitary of the church; had it not appeared to me a very different thing, it would not have received the smallest attention, and that it is a very different thing the following quotation will prove. "There are however, certain world-makers, who wish to find what is not necessary, and who overlook that which is able to make them wise unto salvation." "Germanicus" may perhaps attempt to explain away this meaning, but common sense tells us that by "certain world-makers" the cultivators of geological science can alone be meant, and is it to be expected they will sit down quietly under such an imputation?

I shall now notice as briefly as possible the various subjects treated on in Germanicus's second letter, taking first, as most important, belief in the Bible. Geologists do not wish in the smallest degree to weaken our belief in the sacred volume; all that they assert is this, that the inspired historians have in no way anticipated the discoveries of science, that they have described physical fact, and natural appearances in part only, and as they appeared to be, not wholly and fully, and as they actually are—thus leaving entirely free and open all ulterior knowledge which the intellect of man was capable of attaining, and which we may reasonably presume was given to him by his Creator for that purpose.

Our present knowledge of astronomy is undoubtedly at variance with the literal interpretation of certain passages of scripture, and in like manner geology has disclosed to us many things either passed over *sub silentio* in the sacred volume, or not strictly according with the literal and hitherto received interpretation of it; and this appears to "Germanicus" inimical to the interests of religion, precisely on the same principle, and with just as much reason, as the discoveries of Galileo were so considered by the Inquisition.

I would next ask "Germanicus" whether reason does not tell us, that when the scripture asserts that "by man came death," the plain and inevitable meaning of the passage must be (as the Apostle elsewhere expresses it) "that death passed upon all men." "Germanicus" infers from this passage that all animals would have been immortal had not man sinned, and that they could not die until this had happened; such a meaning is not only unwarranted by the text, but it is a manifest absurdity. Where then is the obscurity complained of in my letter, in reference to this subject?

Granting as "Germanicus" truly states that the quotation from Dr. Chalmers is only "a string of questions," will any one assert, as he has done, that *opinion by implication*, is not expressed therein, and what can be more natural than for Dr. Chalmers thus cautiously to express sentiments in which it was known that some did not concur.

I now come to a remarkable specimen of that "honesty," in which it is complained that I am deficient. The assertion in "Germanicus's" first letter was this—"No doubt even the chemical knowledge of the eighteenth century, together with the information of the present day, and much more yet to be learned by us, was known to Moses, who was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, who were at that time the most intelligent and best instructed people in the universe, in addition to which he was inspired by God for especial purposes, &c." Now if this were the case, it follows that the laws of pneumatic chemistry discovered by Priestley, the laws of definite proportions displayed by Dalton, the splendid discoveries of the metallic bases of the earths and alkalis, which will immortalize the name of Davy, the artificial production of crystalline mineral substances, with which Mr. Crosse a short time since astonished the British Association, &c., all this, and "much more yet to be learned by us," was known to Moses and the Egyptians, three thousand years ago!

Driven from this high-flown and incautious position, by arguments which he states, nevertheless, "to be foreign to the subject as almost all 'Britannicus's' letter is," let us see in what manner he returns to the charge; "in Egypt, however, many processes appear to have been carried on which implied at least a very considerable acquaintance with what we should call chemical facts, such as painting on glass, fabricating porcelain, gilding of metals, extracting salts from their bases, &c." "Oh what a falling off is here," all "the chemical knowledge of the eighteenth century" and "much more yet to be learned by us," has actually dwindled down into "a very considerable acquaintance with what we should call chemical facts," a thing which no person at all acquainted with ancient history, would ever think of denying! Surely, to quote "Germanicus" again, "this is not fair, if he wants to dispute."

As regards the date of the deluge and the subsequent changes of the earth's surface, I took the plain and literal meaning of "Germanicus's" letter; if that meaning was not clearly expressed it is no concern of mine. The subject of "Infinite Power" is far too grave to be lightly meddled with in a controversy like the present, I therefore, pass over it as briefly as possible. If "Germanicus" will not feel the weight of the arguments in my former letter, I leave him to indulge in the preposterous idea of the

Deity acting in the strangest imaginable contradiction to those laws which he has established for the government of the world.

One more specimen of the "honesty" of "Germanicus's" reasoning, and I have done. If it be granted that astronomy has revealed facts...

That there may be no mistake however, I quote his own words—"Science, I know has proved many things we were once ignorant of; instance the rotundity of the earth, its place in the system, &c. &c."

Really Sir, this "is flying off at a tangent," as "Germanicus" elsewhere expresses it, and certainly after this, he is quite justified in stating, with admirable simplicity, "I have advanced no dogmas of my own."

With these remarks, I finally take my leave of the controversy, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

THE TRESAVEAN ADVENTURERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—It is not my intention, as I have said in my former letter, to enter into the merits of the Trethellan case: I shall therefore confine myself to a brief remark on one part of your comment on my letter of the 7th, in the last number of The Mining Journal.

Now, Sir, allow me to say that I am not apt to deal in half-implications, that I never was present at any time with Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell, that I never entered at any time, or with any person or persons, on the subject of any specific terms in regard to Trethellan, and that I think it would have been more creditable to yourself, as the Editor of a public Journal, if you had abstained, ignorant as you seem to be of many important facts connected with the case, from throwing out insinuations so utterly groundless.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, J. ROGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Having read in your Journal of the 3rd instant a statement of what passed at the meeting of the London Adventurers in Tresavean Mine, on the subject of Trethellan Set, I must beg the favour of your inserting this as a reply to it. It is there broadly stated that Mr. Teague applied to Mr. Grenfell for a Set of his 1/32 of Trethellan Estate on behalf of the Tresavean Adventurers, but no proof whatever is brought forward to substantiate that assertion: I shall therefore take the liberty of stating for the information of Mr. Smith, the Chairman, with whom I am well acquainted, and the London and other out adventurers, that Mr. Teague did not apply for the Set of Trethellan for the Adventurers in Tresavean generally, but solely for himself (without reference to them), and such other friends as he might select as his co-adventurers in this new undertaking.

The Tresavean and Tretharap Sets have never been granted to Mr. Teague alone, but Mr. Magor, or the Messrs. Williams have been joint lessees with him, and the grants are to them, their partners, co-adventurers, and assigns.

My object in addressing you, Sir, is not to bring the Trethellan case particularly before the public, but to reply to some mis-statements made, and particularly those on the Rev. Canon Rogers, whose solicitor and professional adviser I am. And I would here beg leave to inform Mr. Smith, and the other London adventurers, that the Rev. gentleman is not better known in Cornwall by his large landed property, than he is by the soundness of his judgment, and the inflexibility of his integrity.

The comments go on to state that the "grant of 1/32 was not however, obtained by Mr. Teague, and the same having been given to Captain Michell and Mr. Simmons, a 'negotiation' ensued, in which Canon Rogers represented the Tresavean adventurers, whereupon it was determined with reference to the 1/32 that 1/32 should be appointed to the adventurers in Tresavean, in consideration of the levels driven towards the Trethellan Set, the 1/32 being as it was contended by the Chairman Mr. Lamb, and other gentlemen present, to be, undoubtedly the property of the Tresavean adventurers."

Thus we have Canon Rogers brought before the public in the first instance as "the representative of the Tresavean adventurers." Secondly, as being present at the "negotiation" between Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell and Mr. Teague, about the 1/32 parts in Trethellan—I shall feel particularly obliged to Lamb, or any other gentleman if he will have the goodness to inform the world how, and in what way, or by what authority, Mr. Canon Rogers "represented the Tresavean adventurers," or where this "negotiation" was held, at which he is represented as being present. This is a direct misrepresentation; Mr. Rogers was never delegated by the Tresavean adventurers to be "their representative," nor was he present at the "negotiation" alluded to; and as this gentleman is stated to have received from Mr. Teague some shares in Trethellan, as well as many of his friends, I must not in justice to him omit to say, what I know professionally, that he refused to grant the Barrier Set, or to accept the shares so offered, until he had called a meeting of some of the most influential and best informed on the subject, and in fact taken every means an honourable mind could suggest, to ascertain that Mr. Grenfell's grant was obtained by Mr. Teague, as bona fide private property, and "not for the Tresavean adventurers," that he permitted his name to be entered amongst the list of the Trethellan adventurers.

The paragraph then states that the 1/32 were "given to Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell," but that at this "negotiation" it was determined with "reference to the 1/32 that 1/32 of Trethellan Set, should be appointed to the Tresavean adventurers." How extremely possible it is that Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell being possessed by Sir John Saint Aubyn's grant of 1/32 of this valuable Set, for which a subscription is made to fight a battle, should quietly resign their interests to the Tresavean adventurers.

The fact is Mr. Editor, just what you may naturally suppose, Mr. Teague, finding that Sir J. St. Aubyn had granted his 1/32 to Mr. Simmons and Captain Michell, and knowing that two sets of adventurers could not work the same ground, offered them as a quid pro quo for their interest (1/32) in the Trethellan Set, which they accepted.

When Mr. Lamb got up this case and laid it before the meeting in London, I am surprised to find that gentlemen totally silent as to the Boundary Set; not an allusion is made to it. If Mr. Lamb is aware of the existence of this Set and all its various restrictions, I wonder he did not treat his London friends with some of its particulars—if he is ignorant of it, the sooner he gets the requisite information the better for them.

Mr. Smith and the other gentlemen will pardon me if I venture to give them a piece of advice, not to pay their 10l. subscription until they get a full knowledge of all the conditions and restrictions of this Boundary Set, that as well as the Trethellan Set being now before me. I think I have now said enough to induce some of the out adventurers to pause before they involve themselves in further proceedings.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES FLOWER.

Helston, Dec. 16.

BIRMINGHAM DRAPERY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Seeing a paragraph in your valuable Journal respecting the "Birmingham Drapery Company," I beg, as a shareholder, to report to you some circumstances connected with that establishment, which do not reflect much credit on either the wisdom or discretion of the directors.

On the 2nd of October, 1834, I received a dividend of ten per cent. on the thirty shares, and at the same time signed the deed of settlement for them, and one of the directors persuaded me to take an additional quantity, that the affairs of the company were most flourishing, that it would pay ten, if not fifteen per cent., and I took twenty more, though the deed was not signed for them, nor for five more which I afterwards bought.

On the 28th of last month a meeting was called of the shareholders, when eight directors were present, and amongst the resolutions they passed (though 3l. 10s. had already been paid), was a call of 2l. per share, to enable them to liquidate their debts; you will observe, I was part of the time present, that I protested against their proceedings, stating at the same time I would not advance one single shilling for this purpose, though in their circular, they have had the audacity to state it as having passed unanimously.

You are at liberty to extract any part, or the whole of this statement into the pages of your paper, with your own comments on the general proceedings of the company.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A SHAREHOLDER, AND SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR JOURNAL. Birmingham, Dec. 22nd.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS FROM A COMMON MAGNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Being conscious of the facilities you afford to the diffusion of scientific information, by appropriating a portion of your ample columns, to the purposes of philosophy, I take the liberty of introducing to your notice, the fact to which a series of experiments has just brought me—that a succession of sensible electric shocks, may be produced by the action of a common horse-shoe magnet on a small dipping needle, without any galvanic arrangements.

If a powerful horse-shoe magnet, with its armature removed, be hung a few feet from the earth, and a dipping needle held by its axis between the thumb and finger, is brought within a few inches of it in an horizontal position, the north pole of the needle opposed to the north part of the magnet, a slight vibration will be felt, which sensibly increases as the needle is brought nearer the magnetic direction, or towards the true dip.

The shocks have the distinguishing character of those given by the magneto-electric machines—idem est—they have a tendency to close the muscles, whereas the shocks of the common electrical machine, and those of the galvanic battery throw them perfectly open.

I have not been able to detect any spark passing between the magnets, but I doubt not, with more powerful instruments, light and heat would be evident to the senses, during the pulsation of the needle.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT HUNT.

CROSSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—Some questions having appeared in your recent numbers, concerning the construction of the galvanic apparatus of Mr. Crosse, I am happy in having it in my power, from having spent some very interesting days in his house, to give your correspondents an account which I hope may prove satisfactory.

The apparatus, when I saw it, just after the late Bristol meeting, was composed of 800 such cylinders, disposed in continuous lines, so arranged as to occupy the least room. Its effects, though excited with water only, were very powerful. I should say, equal to those ordinarily produced by about one third of the same number of galvanic combinations of equal surface, excited by acid—considerable lengths of this wire were fused, &c. A common electrical battery of great size, containing 70 feet of coated surface, was charged in a single instant, if connected with the wires proceeding from the extremities of the galvanic series; and when successive discharges were, under those circumstances, taken from the electrical battery, the effects were most intense.

I need not dwell on the extreme importance of having constructed an apparatus capable of producing such powerful effects, when excited by water only; the excitation by acid is violent at first, but goes on rapidly decreasing, and at the end of three hours becomes almost null. If it were attempted to sustain an uniform action, by the continual effusion of fresh acid, the zinc plates would be entirely corroded in a very few days; indeed, the constant attendance necessary, and the enormous expense, would render such an attempt practically impossible.

Should he proceed with equal vigour we may expect some day to hear of 2000 of such cylinders; the effects must then be almost terrific. Could we inquisitor-like put nature to the question, by so efficient an instrument, she could hardly resist any interrogatories we might please to put to her, and all the mysteries which at present perplex us in chemistry might be expected to stand revealed.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. D. CONYBEARE.

SUSSEX ROYAL INSTITUTION AND MANTELLIAN MUSEUM.

The anniversary meeting of this recently-formed, but very flourishing society, was held on the 19th inst., that being the birth-day of the Earl of Egremont, a nobleman to whose public spirit and munificence, not only the association, but the town of Brighton itself, is largely indebted.

At the meeting held in the earlier part of the day for despatch of business, the report of the council was read, describing the arrangements that had been made, and the highly prosperous state of the society's affairs. After the report had been read, Dr. Mantell delivered a very interesting discourse on certain geological phenomena, and in the evening the members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner.

The chair was filled by Davies Gilbert, Esq., vice-president of the Royal Society, and among the distinguished guests present may be named Sir Francis Boddert, Sir Edward Codrington, Dr. Mantell, Mr. Marchison, Mr. Horace Smith, &c. &c. The meeting was extremely convivial, and many appropriate speeches were delivered during the evening, some of which we shall endeavour to notice, at an early opportunity.

THE MINES OF MARAZION.

(From the Devon and Cornwall Advertiser.)

The only patch of granite within this district, which is one of the most interesting in Cornwall, is Saint Michael's Mount. This picturesque rock, with its beautiful little antique castle, has been so frequently described, pictured, and visited, that it will be useless to trouble our readers with a tale which they would probably find better told in every history of our county, or any of the guide-books to the West of England.

The internal symmetrical structure of the granite mass is very well exhibited, it is traversed by, at least, two sets of joints bearing about magnetic N. and S.; and E. and W.; dividing the rock into cuboidal masses; a third set bearing about N.W. and S.E. is here and there shown. Along these lines the granite is more quartzose, and the decomposition of the more friable portions, the veined structure, with the transitions from the vein to the country thus exposed are very instructive. This much for the Mount. The peculiar features, however, of this district, as we mentioned in a recent number when speaking of Mr. De la Beche's communications to the British Association at Bristol, are the numerous fine dyal courses which traverse the slate, having a direction somewhat N. of E. and S. of W., thus in westing separating to the southward of the lodes by which they are traversed.

Great Wheal Fortune is drained by an engine of eighty-five inches cylinder, and worked to a depth of 127 fathoms below the adit, which is about seventeen fathoms deep. The lodes from both eastward and westward seem here to converge into one, which is of very large size. It intersects the first mentioned dyal course, and near this point a considerable quantity of grey (vitreous) copper ore has been raised. Tin ore also occurs, but sparingly.

Rospeath is worked for copper to about forty-five fathoms under the adit, which is only about seven fathoms deep; the lode is a continuation of that in Great Wheal fortune. The Mine is drained by an engine of forty-five inches cylinder.

Wheal Bolton is separated from Rospeath by a very large cross course of which the effects on the lode have not been seen. The water is drawn by an engine of sixty-three inches cylinder, in winter assisted by a water-wheel, and the Mine is worked for copper to about seventy-two fathoms under the adit, which is about seven fathoms deep. There are three lodes; two of which dipping different ways, are heaved the same way by a cross course.

Gwallow is drained by an engine of thirty-six inches cylinder, to a depth of forty fathoms under the adit, the latter being fifteen fathoms deep. Its produce is tin, and the lode is generally seen with the "killas" on the south, and the "elvan" on the north walk. A slide is said to occur here, but its effects are unseen; it is merely a bed of decomposed slaty rock. The indications of this mine are said to be most encouraging.

As we believe the other before mentioned Mines are not yet in full operation, we shall reserve our remarks on them until another opportunity.

In taking leave of this extensive undertaking, we cannot but express our humble tribute of commendation of the prudent foresight, which, aware of the abundance of water in the neighbourhood, and of the few cross veins impeding its circulation, secured the contiguous Mines, which must be partially drained by the working of the larger concerns we have noticed.

Marazion Mines, consisting of Wheal Virgin, Wheal Maid, Wheal Rodney, Tregurtha Downs, &c. are worked almost entirely upon one lode, to a depth of about 100 fathoms under the adit, of about twenty-five fathoms deep. The drainage is at present effected by an engine of sixty inches cylinder, but a second is in course of erection at the western part (the Crab) where a very valuable discovery has been made; and we believe the concern is in a flourishing condition. Both tin and copper ores occur here, but the latter by far the most abundantly. The lode, we apprehend, nowhere touches the elvan course. The adventurers are chiefly gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Wheal Darlington is drained by an engine of eighty inches cylinder, but a second of sixty inches is in course of erection. The Mine is about ninety fathoms deep, and there are two lodes, producing both tin and copper ores, in, we think, about equal quantities. The elvan course is merely seen in contact with them. The principal adventurers are, James Halse, Esq. M.P.; J. N. R. Millett, Esq., &c.

We have thus brought our brief notice of the working Mines in this neighbourhood to a close; there are, however, several new lodes, which were formerly worked to some extent, among them we may name the Wheal Caroline, Trevalyn, Wheal Neptune, &c.; we had a thought of alluding to the Wherry, but we shall reserve this, Ding Dong, &c., for another occasion.

The principal landowners are, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Darlington, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart, Wm. Cornish, Esq., Thomas Leat, Esq., and Captain Bight.

As an occasional proof was, many years since, realized here by an ancestor of our much respected county member, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

* Southward this passes between Tregurtha Downs, and Wheal Rodney, two of the "Marazion Mines."

PRUSSIAN LIBRARIES.—There has been published in Prussia, a catalogue of the additions made to the different libraries during the last year. According to this catalogue, the library of Berlin acquired 3337 works, amongst which are many precious MSS., that, for instance, of the Mahabharat, in nine volumes folio, the only complete copy on the continent. The library of Bonn received 1938 works; Bremen 309; Götting 246; and Halle 346.—Athens.

here we had an opportunity of collecting some information, which we found fully to justify the observations made, some months since, on the affairs of the "New Crinnis Mining Company," it appearing that the worthy Aldermen (Wood and Kelly) having failed in obtaining from the public, through a Scrip Company, 5000*l.*, the value set upon the mine by them, sold to their agents the property for 1500*l.*, while those gentlemen demanded from this company, (and hence it appears to us the opposition of the Cornish Shareholders,) no less a sum than 1000*l.* for the steam engine alone, although the same had been previously valued by one of the parties at about one-third that sum.

We have not space this week to enter on the subject, and, indeed, must confine our observations with respect to the "Rio de Anori Company," to the brief notice, that the Directors deemed it necessary to convene a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, to take their opinion on the propriety of entrusting their Agent with 200*l.*, and to determine on sending out some tools. We know not whether the Directors are paid for their services, but this at least is apparent to us, on such frivolous occasions the Shareholders should be paid for their loss of time. Ours, we know, was most unprofitably employed.

THE FUNDS.

Consols after some considerable fluctuations having been done at 88½, closed at 88½. The Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 96½, and New Three per Cents. for the opening 97½. Bank Stock declined to 208½. Exchequer Bills still command the premium quoted throughout the week, and have further advanced to 19 pm., India Bonds 9 11, Spanish Bonds have declined to 19½, Dividend Debentures are 35, Passive Bonds 5½, and Deferred 7½, Portuguese New Bonds 44 for account, and the Three per Cent. ditto 28½. Chilean Bonds 40½, Colombian 22½, and Peruvian 16½, Dutch Stock is 54½, and the Fives 100½.

The business in the Funds during the past week has been very considerable. Consols at the opening have varied between 88½, and 89½. Exchequer Bills have advanced from 12 to 19 pm., and are firm at that price. Bank Stock has fluctuated between 210 and 208½, the last price quoted. In the Foreign Market but little alteration has taken place since our last; Spanish Bonds are somewhat flatter, but the business done has been far from extensive. In the Share Market there has been an increase of business, although prices have not been maintained. London and Birmingham have declined from 143 to 138; Great Western, after touching 13 pm., have since been down at 10. London and Greenwich have been down at a discount, although now quoted ½ dis. to par.

London and Southampton shares are about 8 dis., in others a slight depression took place, there is however decidedly more life in the market, and in some concerns every prospect of an advance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 89½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 96½; Bank Stock 208 to 209; East India 259 60; Exchequer Bills 17 19 pm., East India Bonds 9 11; Dutch Five per Cents. 100½; Portuguese Five per Cents. 44½; Ditto Three per Cents. 28½. Railways.—Stephenson's 2 3 pm., Great Western 9½ 10½. London and Birmingham 68 70 pm., Southampton 8 to 7 dis.

LONDON, DEC. 23.—The only remarks necessary in the metal market are, that tin is somewhat more buoyant. Lead is certainly firmer, with a disposition to rise if any demand comes on. The Spanish market is also higher. But little is doing in spelter for this year, and for next a gloom hangs over the market. Large parcels offering at 17*l.* in bond.

REDRUTH, DEC. 22.—Average standard, 131*l.* 14*s.*; average produce, 7; average price, 6*l.* 9*s.*; quantity of ore, 1588; quantity of fine copper, 110 tons 16 cwt.; total amount, 10,225*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; average standard of last sale, 130*l.* 5*s.*; produce, 7½.

BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 22.—METAL MARKET.—COPPER.—This market remains more inclined to rise than fall, although the state of the trade of this town at this time of the year is always full, and, in addition, the unsettled state of the money market is calculated to depress it still more; yet prices are firm—for the fact is, that the stocks in the hands of the smelters, perhaps were never much lower, and the demand for exportation is not diminished. The present price for tile is 110*l.*; cake, 112*l.*; B. S., 114*l.*. SPELTER.—Spelter is not quite so firm as at our last quotation, fluctuating in price from 24*l.* to 26*l.* per ton. TIN.—Tin has suffered no change since our last; the present prices are, blocks, 100*s.*; bars, 102*s.*; refined, 106*s.*; grain, 115*s.*. Our opinion is, that the money market will become more settled, and trade brisker as soon as Christmas is turned, and metals of all sorts will advance.

WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES, IN NOVEMBER, 1836.

[Taken from the official duty paper by Mr. THOMAS LEAN, of Marazion, Cornwall.] s stands for single; d for double; in. for inches.

Table with columns: MINES, Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder, Ave. quant. of steam consumed per min., H.P., and Engineers' Names. Lists various mines and their engine specifications.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 16.—The engineers are so far advanced in fixing the machinery, that I am pleased to inform you the engine will be ready to work at the end of the present month. The only alteration worth noticing since my last, is an improvement in the lode in the adit, which is of the most promising appearance, two feet big, composed of mundle, with black copper ore, quartz, and gozsan, of the most promising character. J. MALACHY.

EAST WHEAL KITTY MINES.

St. Agnes, Dec. 8.—We have extended our adit level about twenty fathoms since July last; by doing which we have discovered two lodes—the first is small, being about six inches wide, composed of mundle, jack, peach, and impregnated with copper ore; underlying north, but not so fast as the Wheal Kitty lode does in the general way; of course riches cannot be expected at the depth of four fathoms only from the surface. The south lode, which we have cut very recently, is about one foot wide, composed of gozsan, mundle, caple, and well worthy of trial, although poor at present. I shall now propose that the adit level be driven east on one of the lodes; and as the distance is not above four fathoms from each other, we can explore them both by cross-cutting as we take the hill. The ground or country throughout our driving is decidedly congenial for tin, and our only mode is to persevere into the hill. JOHN BENNETTS.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Brya Tye, Dec. 17.—The ten fathom level still produces tin in the western end, and has a good appearance. The lode in the eastern end is still looking gloomy. The copper lode is hard, but produces abundance of mundle, with spots of copper. The lode at the twenty fathom level going west is three feet big, and produces tin, and is looking uncommonly kindly. In the eastern end the ground is very fair, produces tin, and has a good prospect; the lode is fifteen inches big. I am still persevering in Coram's cross-cut, and the ground is getting easier. Wheal Dora.—I have driven a side Tye round the old men's shaft, and let down the water; but I am forced to keep the timber as close as possible, on account of the softness of the ground. The lode at the Sparrow lode end is two feet and a half big, and still continues to look very kindly. Wheal Griffin.—The lode at the twenty fathom level is three feet and a half big, and produces large spots of copper with small strings. The lode in the winze, under the twenty fathom level, is two feet and a half big, and produces large spots of copper, and good stones of silver lead. S. TREMBATH.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—Our water has so much increased, that we have not been able to do any thing in the thirty fathom level for the last week, and it has been chiefly about the back of the level, where our sumpmen have been clearing the old men's adits to take up all the surface water we can. The last two days we have not had so much rain, the water has therefore abated a little. Driving the sixteen north from Little Whim-shaft; in the last week the ground appears to be improved for driving. Driving the ten north from Barkle's this last week; we have cut some branches, chiefly composed of spar and mundle. The men who were employed driving the twenty east from Knight's were obliged to remove, to drive the twenty-four east from Barkle's, in consequence of an increase of water in Knight's shaft: there is no level under this shaft, nor any level near it, except the twenty-four. There are about thirteen fathoms to drive to get under Knight's shaft; the lode in this end is large, not less than four feet wide, composed of spar and impregnated with yellow ore, and leaving plenty of water. Driving the twenty east from Williams's, we have done but little during the week, in consequence of an increase of water; the lode is of a moderate size, but at present poor. Driving the new adit eastward on the Contra lode; at this time the lode is small, and the slide has not altogether left it as yet. Driving the new adit southward; not cut any lode or branches for the week. We have eight pairs of tricycles now working in the driest part of the mine. More pitches would work had it not been so wet, and it requires so much timber to support and secure the same, that we do not think it advisable to set them. THOMAS TIPPETT.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the twenty-two fathom level, east of Gooding's shaft, is large, and at this time more promising for copper than tin, having in it good splats of the former. The lode in the twenty fathom level, west of Cock's shaft, is improved for tin since my last; at present it is two feet and a half wide—all of which we are saving. With the above exception, I do not see any alterations in this mine (Uny). At Buckett's the lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Buller's shaft, is about three feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, and copper ores; the back of the adit level we are stopping for tin and copper ores. The winzes in the twenty fathom level are down to water, and we are obliged to suspend sinking them until they are drained by the level under. We have cut a lode in the twenty fathom level cross-cut, about one foot wide, not rich. At Cljiah we are stopping the east end of the rise, where we are breaking good work for tin. R. GOLDSWORTHY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—I have the satisfaction of stating that we have cut Wheal Leeds lode in the fifty fathom level, under all the old workings; the lode in sight is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. We are opening a level east and west on it, and shall shortly rise in the back and let down the water from the old men's bottoms, under the forty, by which means we shall have an extent of ore ground east and west to work away on tribute. I have also the satisfaction of reporting our having communicated the rise over the forty fathom level west with the new western whim and shaft, which places us in a situation to sink that shaft on the lode to the fifty. The appearance in the lode, at the forty fathom level east, is improved since my last. C. N. BEATER.

HOLMBURGH MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—We have intersected the cross-course at the eighty-fathom level, but we are unable to say any thing of the lode, as we have not as yet driven a west of the cross-course. In our sixty-two fathom level west we have still a good course of ore, about two feet big. In our stopes below the thirty-five fathom level we have a continuance of a very rich course of ore. All other parts of the mines are looking very promising. JAMES LANE.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 17.—The mines are looking very much the same as when I last reported, except in the engine-shaft of Wheal Hope; in breaking lode this week we found the lode improved. We sold on Wednesday, and weighed off to the Tamar Smelting Co. yesterday, 10 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. of lead, and expect our next sampling will be about the same quantity. JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the eighty-five fathom level south is about one foot wide, composed of fluor, spar, quartz, &c., impregnated with silver lead ores. The lode in the thirty-five fathom level is improving, and producing some stones of silver lead ores, but the ground is hard. The other end on this lode is just as reported last week. The sumpmen are getting on very well in cutting down the shaft from the eighty-five to the ninety-five fathom levels, which we hope to complete this week. The parcel of silver lead ores, computed twenty-seven tons, sold to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 14*l.* 1*s.* per ton, on the 15th inst., were weighed and shipped on Saturday last. WM. PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lode in the nine fathom level east, at Orchard, is about one foot wide, at present poor. In the sixteen fathom level east, it is about one foot and a half wide, composed of cupre and quartz. At the twenty-four fathom level east, it is about one foot and a half wide, and a promising lode; west of the shaft it is also promising and large (three feet and a half wide), and producing stones of tin. The pitches in this part of the mine, and also at Grout's shaft, are looking tolerably well. Not having been able to drain the water at Trewhiten old mine so fast as we had reason to anticipate, I have suspended the working of the rods in that part of the mine for the present. The great increase of water is mainly attributed to the very prevalent wet weather which we have experienced. WM. PETHERICK.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The lead lode at the forty fathom level, north of Johnson's shaft, is not so large as it was last week; it is now from ten to twelve inches wide, producing tolerably good work; and is a promising lode. This lode, at the thirty fathom level south, is small and poor. North of the shaft it is in hard ground, and rather in a disordered state; it is divided into three or four branches, composed of quartz, mundle, and lead ores. The pitches working in the back of the thirty and twenty fathom levels, on this lode, are looking tolerably well. Trelease's lode, at the twenty fathom level west of the engine-shaft, is just as stated in my last report. WM. PETHERICK.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINES.

Dec. 19.—The branches in the engine-shaft sinking below the forty-five fathom level, are much the same as stated last week, principally quartz and caple, with mundle and spots of copper ore. There is no alteration in the past week in driving the forty-five fathom level west of the engine-shaft, on the north lode. At Flap-jack the lode in the ten fathom level is at present divided into branches of quartz, mundle, and flucaen. In the back of this level, about two fathoms behind the end, there is a promising lode, from which we have broken some bags of very good silver ore. We sold this day six lots of silver and silver lead ores, computed about fifteen tons, to Messrs. R. and W. Michell and the Tamar Smelting Company, the particulars which I shall hand the secretary by this post. WM. PETHERICK.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—We are now in a regular course of sinking the West Hope shaft below the twenty fathom level, and have no doubt of being able to proceed very expeditiously to the next, being a twenty-eight fathom level. In the tributers' department here we have nothing new to see as yet. The adit level cross-cut, driving south, the ground is still very favourable, we giving only 30*s.* per fathom for driving. Our present engine-shaft is sunk to a depth below the adit of ten fathoms; and at the end of the present week we intend driving, at that level, towards the lode. In the mean time we shall continue sinking the shaft with all possible speed. Last week we set a pitch on Anthony's lode, at the bottom of the adit, at 3*l.* per ton, raising the lead. The winz sinking on what has been termed Mudge south lode, but which is now ascertained to be a split or branch of the lode, is still large and promising, although not altogether at present so rich as heretofore for lead, being subjected to layers of blende, or black jink. The other two winzes sinking on Mudge's old lode have presented similar features, being not so productive as previously noticed. We still, however, consider that all the ground passing through these winzes will be taken away on tribute. R. ROWE.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—In sinking the engine-shaft at Trevidig mine, we are making greater progress than we had anticipated, owing to a flucaen being in one of its ends. We are sinking and rising on that flucaen, and expect to effect communication between the surface and the ten fathom level by the end of this month; we shall afterwards have to stop the ground to bring the shaft to its proper size, which will be done at much less expense, and in much less time, than we calculated on when we commenced the work. Griffiths's lode at the ten fathoms east, still continues its usual size, and contains a little tin, but it is not rich. The same lode, in the western end, has not been taken down since setting day. We expect to sell from thirty to forty cwt. of black tin to-morrow. At Busworgie mine the lode in Ellwand's shaft still continues poor, and we have removed the men from the twenty-eight fathom east to drive a cross-cut south at the same level to intersect the middle lode, which appears to have yielded tin at or near the surface. At Hayle Consols mine we are sinking Harrison's shaft below the twenty fathom level as speedily as possible, and are continuing the cross-cuts at the same level to intersect the lodes. In the north cross-cut we have discovered a small branch, containing mundle and quartz, which indicates our near approach to Edmonds's lode. JOHN TREBILCOCK.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—On Wednesday last we cut Wheal Liberty old lode in the seventy fathom level south from engine-shaft; it is about eighteen inches wide, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of ore. We are still continuing our cross-cut south towards the counter lode. The lode in the sixty-east, on the counter, is six feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, and ore, of the latter about two tons per fathom. The lode in the winze under the forty-seven east, on the counter, is large, also producing one ton and a half per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the counter, is very large, producing a little ore. The lode in the forty east, on the counter, produces about one ton per fathom. We have holed Sampson's rise to the thirty fathom level, and are glad to state the thirty fathom level at this time will produce one ton per fathom. The ground about this place is soft and congenial for ore. Nicholson's shaft is sunk under the adit about twenty-four fathoms four feet. We hope to communicate to the thirty fathom level about the middle part of next month. J. MIDDLETON.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The plat at Trevall's shaft has been completed; the six men who were working in the plat are now stopping the south lode east of Trevall's shaft, at the back of the forty fathom level, and are breaking a quantity of tinny work. The sixty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is not quite so good as it was last week, and the fifty fathom level, on the north lode, is better than we expected to find it. The tributers at this adit at the thirty and forty fathom levels are working with spirit, and in general are breaking profitable tin ground. The north lode east of Fagan's shaft, at the thirty fathom level, has considerably improved during the past week. The new boiler engine-house and stack are completed, but the castings from the foundry have not yet come to hand. SAMUEL ROBINS.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 19.—The new, or Campbell's, winze, on the middle lode, is down about two fathoms below the twelve fathom level; the lode is from three to four feet wide, producing good tinny work, and appears to be increasing in width, and underlying about four feet in the fathom. The lode in Fagan's east is about eighteen inches wide, producing tin. The counter lode is about two feet wide, yielding some good tinny work, and the ground easy. The lode in Fagan's west end is about eighteen inches wide, producing some good tinny work, and the ground easy—4*s.* per fathom. The lode in Glow-hill end is about twelve inches wide, but poor. The lode in Fagan's east end, twenty two fathom level, is from two to three feet wide; much the same in quality as has been reported for some weeks. The lode in Fagan's west end is very large. It appears we are just now getting into the main part of the Glow-hill lode in this end; the lode has a promising appearance, and is brave and tinny—how large I cannot tell. JOHN BRAY.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 19.—We have repaired and cut down to the full size Buckingham's shaft in the present week; it is now eight fathoms and a half under the shallow adit. In driving west from the winze west of Quarry shaft, we have some excellent specimens of tin, which we shall endeavour to set on tribute at the end of this month. We are clearing a winze under the shallow adit, west of Roselobby shaft, and hope to complete it within a fortnight; we shall then put in place, &c. at the next setting. We expect to set tribute pitches near this place. We have driven north from the new adit shaft at the deep adit in Roselobby two fathoms, and we find the ground tolerably speedy, and if it continues so, we hope to cut the Great Gozsan lode this month. We have also begun to clear the deep adit west from the new adit shaft towards Roselobby; by this means we hope to unwater Roselobby mine, and when that is done, we feel no doubt of setting tribute at once. MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—The silver lode in the thirty fathom level is not so productive as last reported, being divided by killas and spar, but the north wall having great regularity, I expect it will soon improve. The leader continues in the back of the level, daily producing silver, but not so rich as the end and bottom of the level were. We have driven six fathoms four feet south, where I expected to cut the copper lode. I have my doubts whether we have cut the lode, or only a branch of it, as at that level it appears going right down; however, I shall continue driving a little further to prove it. The north wall of the silver lode in the shaft carries a regular branch of flucaen. The tributers are going on as usual, daily breaking silver. I cannot yet inform you of the intersection of the copper lode at the thirty-three, Henrietta shaft, but I am constantly expecting it, as the water is more than ordinary. In the diagonal shaft the lode is large and promising, and appears to be more perpendicular than above, which is a good sign, as such lodes are generally most productive. JAMES CARPENTER.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 17.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the twenty fathom level; the ground is good, and of a beautiful appearance for ore. At this level we have four men driving west; the lode is about nine inches wide, the ground favourable, and producing good stones of ore. In driving this level east, the lode is ten inches wide, at present poor. In the back of this level the pitches are looking well, and the tributers getting wages. In driving east of the cross-cut on the south lode, the lode is two and a half feet wide, hard, and not rich at present. At Wheal Shanger, the lodes at the ten fathom level have been much disordered by a slide and flucaen, but I hope are now getting into settled ground; they are large, and have a good appearance. The shaft is going down in good ground, and in two months we may expect to see the lodes twenty fathoms under adit. At Wheal Christos, the lode at the ten fathom level has a favourable appearance, is two feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, and ore; we have drawn some good work from this level to-day. W. SINGOCK.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 21.—Great Wheal Charlotte.—We have this day begun to remove the pit work. JAMES STEPHENS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 20.—Twenty-five Fathom Level.—In the west end of this level the lode is two feet wide, ten inches of which is producing ore of a good quality. The lode in the east end is from two to three feet wide, improved for ore since last week. Adit Level.—We can report no alteration in the west end of this level since our last. The lode in the east end is three feet wide, with a kindly appearance. The pitches in the back over continue to produce a fair quantity of ore. Ten Fathom Level.—In the west end of this level the lode is three feet wide, producing some good ore. In driving east the lode is two feet wide, producing but little ore at present. The pitches look well. Twenty Fathom Level.—The lode in the east end of this level does not look so good as it did last week. In the west end the lode is four feet wide, with ore throughout. There is no alteration in the pitches at this level since our last report. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—At this level the lode is a little improved for ore. Thirty Fathom Level.—No ground driven at this level during the past week. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—In driving east at this level, the lode still continues large, with a little ore, there is no alteration in the cross-cut north since last reported. We have this day sampled 52*l.* tons of copper ore. C. PETHERICK.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

Table of English Public Funds with columns for day (Saturday to Friday) and various fund names like Bank of England, India Stock, etc.

BANK OF ENGLAND - TRANSFER BOOKS.

Table showing transfer books for Bank of England with columns for date and amount.

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Table of Foreign Stocks listing various international funds and their prices.

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Table of French Funds with columns for Paris and London prices and dates.

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Table of Irish Funds listing various Irish stocks and their values.

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Table of American Funds listing various US stocks and their prices.

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PRICES OF METALS.

Table of Metal Prices for various types of iron, steel, and other metals.

TIDE TABLE.

Table showing tide information for London Bridge from December 24 to 30.

PRICES OF SHARES.

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Table of British Mines listing various mining companies and their share prices.

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Table of Railways listing various railway companies and their share prices.

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PRICES OF SHARES.

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Table of Joint Stock Banks listing various banks and their share prices.

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Table of Gas Light and Coke Companies listing various utility companies and their share prices.

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Table of Docks listing various dock companies and their share prices.

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Table of Bridges listing various bridge companies and their share prices.

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Table of Water Works listing various water utility companies and their share prices.

ROADS.

Table of Roads listing various road companies and their share prices.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Table of Literary Institutions listing various educational and cultural organizations.

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